

67th YEAR.

VOLUME 67  
NUMBER 302

RICHMOND, VA., MONDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1917. — EIGHT PAGES.

WEATHER  
PAGE 5

—FAIR

PRICE, TWO CENTS

SIZE OF TRIUMPH  
IN LIBERTY LOAN  
NOT YET MEASUREDRiches of Sons and Daughters  
Poured Into Columbia's Lap.STORY OF NEEDS CARRIED  
HOME TO EVERY INDIVIDUALValuable Result of Campaign Is  
That Whole Country Is  
Aroused to War.

GREAT CHANGE IN SENTIMENT

Manner in Which Fighting Men  
Back Themselves to Win Is  
Most Inspiring Result.

WASHINGTON, October 28.—It will be Thursday before the size of America's triumph in the second Liberty loan can be measured. That it is a triumph passed beyond guesswork into certainty as meager reports were assembled at the Treasury Department today.

So huge, in fact, was the avalanche which poured in throughout the last three days of the campaign that it has been decided that another opportunity will be afforded immediately to those who have tendered their money in this loan, and who will not have it accepted, under the plan to limit the issue to \$4,000,000,000.

Frank A. Vanderlip, it was learned to-night, has spent the last week of the campaign in Washington planning for the further utilization of the resources of the people, which they have submitted with such splendid generosity. Just how the plan has developed cannot be learned to-night. It may be an extension of the size of the present issue, or it may be a new appeal.

The success of the campaign now ended has proven conclusively that it needs only the telling of the wants of the United States to bring pouring into Columbia's lap all the riches of her sons and of her daughters. The manner in which the story of Columbia's need has been brought to every man, woman and child within her domains is perhaps the most astounding thing in the country's history.

ALL METHODS OF APPEAL

USED TO AROUSE PEOPLE

For once the red tape of government was cut. The workers for the Liberty loan were plain people and hard-headed business men. They knew how the people could be reached for the ordinary purposes of their life—through the newspaper advertisement, through the personal appeal, through the moving picture, even through the baby-hood of the street, resembling nothing so much as the old-time "medicine show." Every means was employed in some place or other, and a vast mass of information has been gathered as to how these means have been effective.

One of the most valuable results of the campaign has been the way it has aroused the whole country to the war. Minneapolis, center of the reported disaffection, reports a complete change in sentiment. Once rabid German sympathizers, during the last days of the campaign, went out and sold bonds. Here is the way the Treasury Department reported the situation to-night:

"Returns received at the Treasury Department to-day gave little indication as to what was the final result when the sale closed at midnight. On the face of it it cannot be said that the sale exceeded \$5,000,000,000, but conviction is general that it approximated this maximum quota, as described."

"Virtually all workers continued at canvassing and reporting until after midnight, and then went home, content to make their reports some time this week. Banks, of course, have made no effort to tabulate all of their returns, and may not do so until the final day for reporting, November 1. Hence, obviously, great changes may be made in the total calculation between now and Thursday."

CERTAIN EVERY DISTRICT

WILL GO PAST MINIMUM

The Treasury is certain that every district will go well past its minimum quota. Many will exceed that maximum by such an amount as to more than make up for those that did not reach the highest goal.

Thus the maximum in the grand total is definitely assured. The districts which seemed to have reached and passed the maximum are the largest. New York, Chicago, Cleveland and San Francisco led the way throughout the last days.

By all odds, the most stirring news of the loan is the tale of how our fighting men backed themselves to win. American soldiers subscribed no less than \$2,000,000 to the Liberty loan. The men who paid their money for these bonds are in France, in this country, Hawaii, Panama, Alaska; in fact, wherever there are American men in khaki.

More than \$5,000,000 was subscribed by the men now in France. General Pershing called to-day that \$5,750,000 had been taken in bonds.

Of the \$2,000,000, \$500,000 was subscribed through the Federal reserve banks, under the army allotment system. This is the scheme whereby bonds are bought on installments, the bank holding part of the soldiers' pay at stated intervals.

The thirty-one contingents of the country paid out \$41,000,000 for bonds.

(Continued on Second Page.)

Salient Points in  
Workman's Plan

Creation of a commission of three men, including the Mayor, free from political influence, to direct and control every branch of city government.

Division of municipal operations into five departments, designated public affairs, public finance, public work, public safety and public utility, each in charge of an expert director, reports directly to the commission.

Two members of the commission to be paid salaries commensurate with their work and fitness, and to hold office until death or they are removed for reason.

All employees to be selected under civil service examination.

This plan will assure its patron declares, a fair, systematic and economical government, a reduction in the city's tax rate and promote investments, place the schools on a sound financial foundation and their management in the hands of men subject to municipal control, and promote the advance of social betterment and the suppression of vice and immorality.

FRENCH OFFICERS COME  
FRESH FROM TRENCHES

They Will Teach Selective Nat Camps  
in Latest Methods of European Warfare.

ALL HAVE SEEN SERVICE

First of Twenty Instructors Who Will  
Be Attached to School of Arms of  
Eightieth Division—Colored Recruits  
Continue to Arrive.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

CAMP LEE, Va., October 28.—Fresh from the trenches of the western battle front and experts in the methods of warfare now being employed by the French and British, three officers and two noncommissioned officers arrived at Camp Lee to-day. They are detailed to the Eightieth Division for duty with the school of arms to be established here, in which the officers of this command will receive their instruction which will enable them to prepare their men for the German enemy.

The officers are Captain Jerome L. P. Toujan, of the Four Hundred and Seventeenth French Infantry; Lieutenant Emile Schoening, of the Field Artillery, and Second Lieutenant Claude D. Domegan, of the First French Infantry. The noncoms are Sergeant Yves M. Evan and Sergeant Rene Peletan. All of them have seen service since the first of the war, and have been decorated for numerous acts of bravery under fire.

It was just about the noonday mess that the French fighting men arrived. Lieutenant Colonel W. H. Valdron, chief of staff, received the officers, and after lunch they were taken in hand by Lieutenant Horace Harding, aid to General Cronkhite, and went on a short tour of the camp. The officers will be quartered in a specially constructed building, which has been erected for the use of all the foreign attaches who will be assigned to Camp Lee. Wearing the regulation French dress uniform, of light blue material, with touches of gold and color, the officers presented a striking contrast with the somewhat severe olive drab worn by the American officers.

TWENTY FOREIGN OFFICERS

COMING TO CAMP LEE

The Frenchmen arriving to-day are the first officers and men to reach the camp of the total of twenty who will be assigned to Camp Lee. There will be assigned to Camp Lee, and French officers and men who will be attached to the division school of arms, and these will be arriving from time to time, as the school soon will be in operation. Major J. W. Stillwell is head of the school, and he will have with him officers of this division who have been to Fort Sill, Oklahoma, and received the special course of instruction which has been provided there. There are now six officers, among them being Lieutenant Colonel James M. Love, Jr., of the Third Hundred and Eighteenth Regiment, who are taking a five-weeks' course in the school of fire.

Over in the headquarters troop, where the noncommissioned officers will be quartered, they were the center of all interest, and withstood a bombardment of questions that for quantity outnumbered perhaps the attacks made on them by the Germans. Sergeant Evan and Sergeant Peletan, however, proved obliging to the men and gave them many interesting accounts of life in the French army, and some of their experiences during the three years they have been fighting for their country.

Both of the men wear the war cross, with stars indicating the number of times they have won especial recognition. They have also been awarded in battle, this being shown by small gold bars being worn on the right sleeve. On the left sleeve there are gold bars indicating the period of service of the men, and an insignia showing the branch of service. The rank of sergeant is shown by a small gold bar near the cuff on the left sleeve. The dress uniform of the noncommissioned officer is similar in color to that of the commissioned officer. They also wear a belt somewhat like the Sam Brown belt which the American officers will wear when they get to France.

TWO GERMAN SPIES

DISCOVERED ON LINER

No fear was felt by the men on their way over because of the fact that two German spies were discovered on the liner, and it was felt certain that the submarine would not attack a ship.

(Continued on Second Page.)

Local Sleeping Car in Danville.

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WOULD CUT POLITICS  
IN CITY'S AFFAIRS

Alderman Workman Proposes  
Sweeping Changes in Municipal  
Government.

PREPARES CONCRETE PLAN

Submits Suggestion to Council  
Committee, Which Will Consider  
It at Next Meeting.

Sweeping changes in the present form of municipal government which would practically revolutionize the administration of Richmond's affairs are contained in a proposed plan worked out by Alderman William W. Workman, of Madison Ward, which was sent to John E. Rose, Jr., chairman of the Council Committee on Charter Changes, and made public yesterday. The plan deals in a comprehensive way with every branch of the city government, and was designed for the elimination of politics and for the introduction of the most efficient practice in the conduct of the city's business.

To obtain this end Mr. Workman declares that the executive power of the city must be placed in the hands and under the management of men who are put by law above the control and influence of politicians or associations formed especially for political influence and by paying them salaries commensurate with their work and fitness and by securing their tenure in office during good behavior.

For this purpose he proposes a commission of three men, the third to be the Mayor. Two of these men are to be selected by the State Senate from the citizens of Richmond and named for the office until they resign, or are removed for any reason. They will act in an advisory capacity with the Mayor, who is elected every four years, under the provisions of the State Constitution. Should a vacancy in this commission occur, the Mayor and the remaining member will select a successor, and the body will be perpetuated.

FIVE DEPARTMENTS TO

ADMINISTER GOVERNMENT

The city government would be administered by five departments, embracing the different branches of municipal operation, and each department would be placed under the control of an expert director. These directors are selected by the commission, and shall report directly to that body, and confer with it on all matters affecting the departments. They will also act in an advisory capacity in the direction of the city's affairs.

These five departments are outlined as follows: I. Department of Public Affairs: director of public affairs—advertising, economies; purchasing; city warehouses; storage—supplies; entertainments; public halls (public buildings); armories (militia—magazines); municipal courts (police—juvenile—civil justice); city attorney; schools (school board, school buildings); civic betterment; city jails (reformatories); postal facilities; libraries; celebrations; parades; holidays.

II. Department of Public Finance: director of public finance—city taxes; collections or collectors; treasurer; auditor; commissioner of revenue; bonds; sinking fund; debts; auditing; accounting; city's banking accounts and transactions; general financial management; sidewalk, paving and alley assessments; disbursements; contracts; annual and general assessments; budget making.

III. Department of Public Work: director of public work—streets and alleys; sewers and culverts; street cleaning—garbage disposal; incinerators; bridges—viaducts; parks; construction; topography; landscaping; engineering; rivers and streams; docks, wharves, harbor, canals.

IV. Department of Public Safety: director of public safety—fire; police; health; building inspection; markets; almshouses; hospitals; sanatoriums; cemeteries; food inspection; weights and measures; playgrounds; bacteriology; pesthouses; social betterment; amusements; transportation—hauling; street railways—stations; railway stations; steamboats—other boat stations; nutcases; city farms.

V. Department of Public Utility: director of public utility—gas; water; electricity—electrical inspection; settling basin—filtering, purifying reservoirs; motive power; telephone—poles, conduits; telegraph companies—poles, conduits; express companies; riparian rights and utilities.

Employees in each of these departments are to be selected by civil service examinations by the directors, and will be under their control.

No mention of the Administrative Board or of the Council is made. The former will be eliminated, and it will remain for councilmanic decision whether or not the latter body should be reduced. Mr. Workman said that his plan had been evolved after careful study of the municipal government systems of many cities. There are some radical departures, he said, but were all designed for the greatest efficiency, and the operation of the city will be on practically the same lines as large corporations handle their affairs.

"It appears, if current reports throughout the city may be relied upon, that the people of Richmond are tired of the present form of government, and are in their wish to reform, or remodel, our city government, so as to make it efficient, just and economical and free from politics," he said. "If this be true, then the people can make their government exactly what they want it to be. But, in order to reach this much-desired state, they must place the executive power of the city in the hands and under the management of gentlemen free from political influence, paying them salaries sufficient to obtain the desired caliber of men."

"It matters not what form of government we have, nor what changes and reforms we make in mere paper details of our system, unless behind

(Continued on Second Page.)

ALSACE-LORRAINE  
IS BLOCKING PEACE

France's Determination to Regain  
Lost Provinces Cited as Greatest  
Obstacles in Way.

VIEW OF SOCIALIST ORGAN

Declares All Mankind to Be  
Hurled in Jaws of Hell for  
This One Issue.

(By Associated Press.)

BERLIN, October 28, via London.—Only the determination of France to recover Alsace-Lorraine stands in the way of an immediate termination of the war, in the opinion of the Vorwaerts.

"The latest proceedings in the French Chamber of Deputies," the Socialist organ declares, "confirm Foreign Minister von Kuehlmann's interpretation that there is no issue prevailing outside that of Alsace-Lorraine regarding which a complete understanding is impossible. Germany, under present circumstances, cannot surrender Alsace-Lorraine. No one in Germany is even thinking of making France a present of the two provinces, and it would seem the French do not want them in the form of a gift."

"They are demanding Alsace-Lorraine as a symbol of their victory over the Germans, not a victory of successful defense and complete self-preservation which they might have to-day, but a victory of conquest; a victory so complete that the defeated party would be forced to accept terms equivalent to abject humiliation."

"To achieve this victory, the French wish to continue the war. France wants to permit more Frenchmen to die in order that Germany may become French citizens. Not only does it want to sacrifice Frenchmen, but Englishmen, Italians, Belgians, Serbians, Roumanians and Portuguese. All mankind is to be hurled into the yawning jaws of hell because of this one issue of Alsace-Lorraine. The French government so wills it, and we are sorry to say we cannot prevent her."

RESIGNATION OF MICHAELS

STILL SUBJECT OF COMMENT

BERLIN, Saturday, October 27 (via London, October 28).—Although confirmation is still lacking of the reports that Chancellor Michaelis has resigned, Berlin newspapers continue to discuss them, and devote columns to speculation as to the probable successor to the Chancellor. Prince von Buelow and Foreign Secretary von Kuehlmann are mentioned most frequently in this connection.

In the opinion of the Tageblatt, von Buelow appears to be the favorite for the chancellorship. This newspaper, however, the Vorwaerts, columns to speculation as to the probable successor to the Chancellor. Prince von Buelow and Foreign Secretary von Kuehlmann are mentioned most frequently in this connection.

SHORTAGE OF RAW MATERIALS

SERIOUS BLOW TO GERMANY

PARIS, October 28.—The shortage of raw materials in Germany, caused by the allied blockade, has reached a serious stage, according to a report just issued by the German blockade ministry. Her inability to get these raw materials, the report shows, has not only paralyzed Germany's export trade, but also is gravely affecting the revivification of her population.

The shortage of coal, caused by the lack of transportation and labor, has resulted in the utmost restrictions affecting fueling and lighting. The reduction in the use of gas, as compared with corresponding months of 1916, is in some cities 30 per cent, in others even 50 per cent. The central heating and lighting plants of most cities are compelled to use 50 per cent less coal than they did last year.

Every piece of copper in any form has been seized by the German government. The textile industry is experiencing a grave crisis. Of cotton there was 95 per cent less in the whole empire at the beginning of this year than in 1913. The use of linen is strictly regulated by the government.

Napkins and tablecloths are prohibited in all hotels and public places. Leather is extremely scarce and its use is also strictly controlled. All hides and skins have been seized by the government. India rubber, no matter in what form, is all in the hands of the government.

The use of automobiles for pleasure has been prohibited by the authorities. Even "soap cards" have been introduced, the shortage of fats being critical. Every person received a soap card, which calls for a maximum ration of 50 grams of soap monthly, and 250 grams of soap powder for that period.

KILLED AT CAMP UPTON

National Army Man Crushed Under  
Freight Train, and Twelve  
Others Injured.

CAMP UPTON, LONG ISLAND, N. Y., October 28.—One National Army man was killed, twelve were injured, two perhaps fatally, and two women visitors were hurt when ten cars of the special train that had just brought many visitors to the camp were backed into a siding at the freight terminal.

Joseph Messina, of Battery F, Three Hundred and Fifth Field Artillery, was instantly killed. He was crushed under the trucks of one of the freight cars, which was sent plunging down the improvised bumper into the crowd packing itself on their way to the barracks city.

The two rookies, whose recovery is doubtful, are Frank J. McFarland, of Brooklyn, attached to the Three Hundred and Fifth Field Artillery, and Eric Hammer, of Manhattan, of the One Hundred and Fifty-second Depot Brigade. Each man had both legs broken.

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PUSH FORWARD  
ON ITALIAN SOIL

President Wilson Calls On People  
to Help Save Nation's Food Supply

WASHINGTON, October 28.—President Wilson wants the families of the land to enroll themselves in the great army of food conservationists. In a statement issued to-day he asks every one in the country to do his bit towards saving the nation's food supply. The chief executive's message to Americans follows:

"The chief part of the burden for finding food supplies for the peoples associated with us in war falls for the present upon the American people, and the drain on supplies on such a scale necessarily affects the prices of our necessities of life."

"Our country, however, is blessed with an abundance of foodstuffs, and if our people will economize in their use of food, providently confining themselves to the quantities required for the maintenance of health and strength; if they will eliminate waste, and if they will make use of those commodities of which we have a surplus and thus free for export a larger proportion of those required by the world, now dependent upon us, we shall not only be able to accomplish our obligations to them, but we shall obtain and establish reasonable prices at home."

"To provide an adequate supply of food, both for our own soldiers on the other side of the seas and the civil populations and the armies of

the allies, is one of our first and foremost obligations; for if we are to maintain their constancy in this struggle for the independence of all nations, we must first maintain their health and strength. The solution of our food problems, therefore, is dependent upon the individual service of every man, woman and child in the United States. The great voluntary effort in this direction, which has been initiated and organized by the food administration under my direction offers an opportunity of service in the war which is open to every individual, and by which every individual may serve both his own people and the people of the world.

"We cannot accomplish our objects in this great war without sacrifice and devotion, and in no direction can that sacrifice and devotion be shown more than by each home and public eating place in the country pledging its support to the food administration, and complying with its requests."

The campaign for family enrollment work will be vigorously conducted. More than 500,000 workers will make a house-to-house canvass, asking that pledge cards be signed. Families and restaurants will be asked to conserve staples, such as wheat, meat, sugar, pork and so on.

CONSERVATION CRUSADE  
ON IN EARNEST TO-DAY

Army of Workers Takes Field in  
Campaign Against Food  
Waste.

TO REACH EVERY HOUSEWIFE  
Keen Rivalry Between Virginia's  
Two Districts, Each Striving to Secure  
Largest Number of Signa-  
tures to Pledge Cards.

America's crusade against food waste begins this morning when an army of workers, under the direction of Food Administrator Hoover and his various State campaign directors, take the field to enlist every American home in the cause of conservation. From now until the close of the week these workers will strive to bring every housewife to the active aid of the government in its war upon the horrible Hun. The nation is asked to pledge itself not to waste. It is asked to save those foods most needed by the millions of British, France, Belgium, Italy, Serbia and Russia who are fighting for the ideals for which America fights.

The purpose of the campaign in Virginia is to bring all of the 300,000 Virginia home to real participation in the nation's plans for winning the war. State Food Administrator E. B. White and Campaign Director Michaels have perfected an organization which brings into the fight teachers, clergymen, publishers and a host of other leaders of thought in all parts of the State. For several weeks the work of educating the people to what is expected of them has been under way. The workers in Virginia have reported that the outlook is encouraging.

Virginia has been divided into two districts—east and west. Between the two districts a spirit of friendly rivalry has been fostered by Director Michaels. Each will try to surpass the other in the number of homes pledged to conservation. Mr. Michaels will lead the western district. His assistant, J. H. Montgomery, will lead the east. Food Administrator White will aid both.

The directors point out that the campaign is not for the purpose of asking people to do without any essential thing. No one, they say, will be asked to suffer any hardship, none will have to do anything which circumstances will not make easy to do. The primary object is to save, and in saving the individual is as much the direct beneficiary as is the nation. It is beef, pork, wheat, sugar, fats and those foods most easily transported and most in demand among America's allies that the people are asked to conserve. Whenever substitution for these is possible for home consumption it is asked that the substitute be used.

Mr. Hoover, in pointing out the necessity for food conservation, says that unless the nation saves its food the western battle line will be moved to the Atlantic seaboard. America's allies in Europe, he says, are too busy keeping the enemy in check to have any time for more than minimum food production. Their farm laborers are fighting. They need food. It is only from America that they can get it. America consumes the bulk of its products, the allies will have to go without. If they have to go without food, they cannot fight. So, says Mr. Hoover, every one has a sentimental reason, America must feed its allies or soon there will be no allies to feed.

Campaign directors have been warned that there is an organized effort on foot to defeat the purpose of the campaign. In the rural districts it is said, people are being told that the government, through this campaign, hopes to get a thorough inventory of foods in homes, and that it will seize the bulk of them. This, it is believed, is a part of German propaganda spread broadcast over the country in an effort to hinder progress of war preparation.

The registered man marks opposite his name the class to which he thinks he should be assigned. He then writes in the book the answers to the questions, and takes his booklet to the local board.

Receiving his booklet the registrant writes his name on the dotted line and marks an "X" in the block representing the class in which he believes he should be listed. For instance, single men not engaged in vital war work will form class No. 1, the first to be called; married men with nondependent wives, and not engaged in vital war work, will be in class No. 2; agriculturists in No. 3; married men with dependents in No. 4; cripples and others exempted by the provision of the law in No. 5.

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NEW EAST TRAIN TO NORFOLK

Via Chesapeake and Ohio.

Leave Richmond 12:00 Noon Daily.

Two Other Fast Trains.

8:30 A. M., 4:00 P. M.—Adv.

COMBINED ARMIES  
OF ENEMY FORCES  
CAPTURE CIVIDALE

Austrian Town of Gorizia  
Also Retaken From  
Italians.

SURRENDER TO INVADERS  
WITHOUT RESISTANCE

Rome Admits Cowardice, Similar  
to That Shown by Russians,  
Exhibited in Face of foe.

100,000 PRISONERS TAKEN

Situation So Grave That French Cab-  
inet Is Called to Consider Ques-  
tion of Allied Aid.

(By Associated Press.)

The Austro-German armies under the command of Emperor Charles, who has as his chief assistant the brilliant Field Marshal von Mackensen, are shaking the entire Italian line from the Julian Alps region to the Adriatic Sea. Pressing back the Italians at several points on Italian soil, the combined enemy forces now have pushed forward on the Italian left wing and captured Cividale, lying to the northeast of Udine, and are nearing the plains beyond. In addition, the Austrian town of Gorizia, a point of great strategic value, on the Isonzo River, has been retaken from the Italians.

According to the latest Berlin official communication, 100,000 prisoners have been taken, and in excess of 700 guns have fallen into Austro-German hands. The second and third Italian armies are declared to be in retreat. Rome admits the falling back of the second army, asserting that cowardice similar to that shown by the Russians in Galicia was exhibited in the face of the foe, the Italians surrendering or retreating without giving battle, admitting the breaking of the left wing, and thereby offering easy access to the town of Cividale. Prior to falling back, however, the Italians destroyed all their depots and stores, and Cividale was on fire when the Austro-German forces entered it.

Possibly the Italians in this region, who are declared by Rome to be retreating to prepared positions on the plains, will turn about and meet the enemy in open country fighting.

LARGE ITALIAN FORCES

THREATENED WITH CAPTURE

If they do not and the enemy is able to keep up westward the fast pace that has been maintained since the commencement of the operation, the greater part of the Italian forces along the northeastern line will be threatened with capture. The situation is so grave that a special meeting of the French Cabinet has been held for the purpose of deciding upon the question of allied co-operation on the Italian front.

The fighting on the western front in Flanders has died down to some extent, except for artillery duels. The British, however, have bettered their positions along the Ypres-Roulers railway line, and the French have captured several important salients in the region of Dixmude. Along the Aisne front the French are violently bombarding the German positions, and it is probable that soon again they will deliver another of their sharp and decisive strokes toward Laon, their objective in the recent fighting. An attack by the Germans near the Froimont farm was repulsed.

In the Gulf of Riga, and in the region of the head of the Gulf of Finland, the Germans for several days have remained quiescent, making no endeavor to land further forces on the mainland, where they met with repulse twice last week. No large infantry actions have taken place along the Russian front. On the contrary, there has been a return to the fraternizing between the Russians and Germans, which was noticeable some time ago on various sectors. Near Iloukatz and in the region of Krevo such efforts have been noticed. In the former sector, scores of Russians who had gone out to meet the enemy on a footing of friendship were dispersed by the fire of the Russian artillery.

British airmen daily are flying over points behind the line in Belgium held by the Germans, and dropping bombs upon military positions and airdromes. Railway junctions have been bombed effectively and explosives have been loosed several times upon the Sparapelloek and Engel airdromes.

ITALIANS ARE OPPOSED  
BY FOUR TIMES THEIR NUMBER

(Special Polygraph Mail)

LONDON, October 28.—It is estimated in an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Rome that the Italians are opposed on the front of the Austro-German attack by forces four times their number.

YEAR'S GREATEST BLOW

AGAINST RUSSIA TO COME

PETROGRAD, October 28.—The year's greatest German blow against Russia is still looked for. Leading Russian military critics are now united in taking the view repeatedly advanced since the German naval drive in the Baltic; namely, that the recent Teuton retirement on a wide front

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